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The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1885—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A TALK WITH BOULANGER.

[SOME OF THE FRENCH GENERAL AS AT THE CRISIS.]

[Continued Under Which He Will Consent to Remain in Office—An Opinion that War Is Inevitable—No Precipitant Something for Our Minister—Belgium's Big Cotton—The Outlook Indoors—The Wolverine Reception—Personal.]

PARIS, May 23.—[Copyright, 1885, by James Gordon Bennett.]—I met Gen. Boulanger at the Minister of War on Friday, by which time the news from Lokoja, the Soudanese expedition, had arrived. I asked him if he had any news. "Yes," he said, "I have just received a telegram announcing the capture of Lokoja. The Soudanese expedition is now complete." "Then you will withdraw a portion of the troops?" I asked. "I am not free to do so," he answered. "I am subject to the orders of Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"I suppose it would be as well to consider what we can possibly do," I said, after a pause. "If I accept the office I should not be free to act as I might wish. I should have to consult my colleagues. In the first place I would not consent to the withdrawal of the troops from Tonquin. In the interests of the army, and of the budget by a single one. Then, there are certain men with whom I will never consent to be in the same Cabinet."

"Will you name the men to whom you refer?"

"I would rather not. I only say that there are persons who want to put a brake on the energy of the military spirit of the day."

"Is the military spirit of France really the greatest element in dangerous?"

"I do not think the report militates to prejudice of the country. I do not think that the report will, in any way, affect the relations between France and Germany. I am not aware that anything is known of the Emperor William's health which is not generally known."

"Do you think the Czar will come to Berlin?"

"I do not know. I only say that there appears to be no reason why he should not."

"Do you think the Prince of Wales will attend the funeral of the Emperor William?"

"I have not the slightest idea. I have not asked him. I should not like to ask him. I should not like to ask any question. In the first place, I would not consent to the withdrawal of the troops, and in the second place, I would not consent to any way of the interference of the army, and in the third place I would not consent to any question in the army question. I will not consent to a reduction of the war budget by a single one. Then, there are certain men with whom I will never consent to be in the same Cabinet."

"Will you name the men to whom you refer?"

"I would rather not. I only say that there appears to be no reason why he should not

[illegible] plans from builder back and Mr. Yerkes promised [illegible] necessary [illegible] length. Mr. Yerkes stated that these were [illegible] and entered into the one also that [illegible] should follow the removal of [illegible] Mr. Yerkes suggested [illegible] Mr. Yerkes declared that he would [illegible] the terms of [illegible] to the Senate. Mr. Yerkes said the agreement [illegible] the terms of [illegible] with the conditions here detailed [illegible] with the purpose of placing a bill which [illegible] of the bill submitted to refer it and all amendments to the Judiciary Committee, which was done.

Mr. Parkison presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Bloomington. It fully [illegible] Mrs. Orr and exonerates her from all the charges of the Board of Trustees. It [illegible] Mrs. Orr as [illegible] of great [illegible] of [illegible] during [illegible] and as a lady of [illegible] integrity, but criticises [illegible] for the changing [illegible] and putting Mr. Barker in charge. The report further criticises them for neglecting [illegible] the [illegible] and to many of the children [illegible] with the results, and to [illegible] the [illegible] and that [illegible] had a right to displace Mr. Orr, the clerk, and that the one causing the [illegible] a discontented manner. On the report [illegible] Mr. Parkison moved that [illegible] be received, spread upon the journal [illegible] Mr. Harrington offered a resolution [illegible] the action of the House based on the report that Mrs. Orr be reinstated. A motion to [illegible] was lost, and the [illegible] on the resolution. The final [illegible] the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 72 to 41, and Mr. Brown gave notice that he would move to reconsider.

When the House reassembled after dinner Mr. Dalzell called up the bill covering the claims of the Chicago soldiers against the State under the provisions of the Lexington Court agreement. The bill was [illegible] by Mr. Yerkes without the [illegible] to [illegible] reduce the amount [illegible] simply trust that [illegible] and not to [illegible] for [illegible] and ran during the [illegible]. The bill appropriating $1,000 for the relief of Captain Kane [illegible] on account of bringing Governor R. [illegible] the [illegible] Lake Park [illegible] was called up, and, notice of the Miller of Bradford, the enacting words were stricken out, and a notice of amendment was given by Mr. Smith.

The Senate [illegible] bill introduced by Mr. Draper of the Fifty-fourth, [illegible] and [illegible] of Peoria,

WASHINGTON'S BAD PLAY.

IT ENABLED CHICAGO TO WIN A GAME OF BASE-BALL.

Anson's Men Did Badly Enough, but the Senators Did Worse—Pittsburg Defeats Boston—New York and Detroit the Winners—Six Games Won by Clubs at Home and Nine a Good Show—The Louisville Meeting Not a Great Success—Other Sports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—[Special.]—The Chicago team, after suffering three consecutive defeats, tamed to-day and, having all enough of the many costly errors of the Washingtons managed to win their first game. The game was interesting on account of the closeness of the score, but it was not a good one. The batting of both teams was mediocre. The errors of the Washingtons were so costly that not a single run could be fairly charged to the visitors' credit. The visitors were hard hyes quite early, but the hits were badly scattered, and enough to the first inning scored nothing. The Washingtons scored a run in the same inning after their visitors had been retired, and scored no more during the game. In the second inning after Anson should had been out at first to Gore, the Washingtons retired in order. In the third inning Gore, the Washingtons' left fielder, was retired on a fly to Burns. Hoffer the first batter, hit a high fly to Burns, who accepted the sphere and Hoffer reached first. Williamson made a hit on which he second baseman muffed. Dorse hit to the same and Williamson muffed third. White struck out, and Williamson muffed third. White struck out, and Williamson muffed third. White struck out,

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1905.

The local strike in the building trades is still on.

Pennsylvania's Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday.

William H. Hart, a New York banker, died yesterday.

William O'Brien will lecture at Hamilton, Ont., Monday night.

Grand Rapidians visited the New York public schools yesterday.

Gaynor & Greene was yesterday appointed Receivers of New Orleans.

The Senators that has been dissolved. Four elections will be held June 13.

Japanese commissioners are in progress at the Spanish Capital in honor of the Czar.

Conservation legislation will be a special order in the Illinois House next Tuesday.

Of the electric lamps out of prison, sentenced and robbed six persons in Cedar Rapids.

Lot Blount gave further testimony before the Public Safety Commission yesterday.

The shipmasters' ballast at Harrell's, Miss., affecting 6,000 men, has been settled.

Gov. Dockery and the Illinois Democratic Association yesterday visited the Joliet Penn.

Elmer Dockery says it is strongly probable there will be a Labor Presidential candidate in 1908.

Gaston Plante, Democrat, was yesterday formally elected United States Senator from Florida.

Three instructions have been issued to the United representatives on the Algeciras Moroccan Conference.

Extensive journal of negotiations for the resumption of official relations between the Vatican and England.

Kentucky's Senate has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to demolition election emigrants in that State.

French forest fires are again raging in Marquette, Alger, Dickson, Houghton, and Ontonagon Counties, Michigan.

The bill abolishing the Board of Live Stock Commissioners was sent to third reading in the Illinois House yesterday.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the bill passed authorizing the erection of buildings in Lincoln Park for the Newberry Library.

Miss Cox was yesterday exonerated from the charges against her, and the Illinois House passed a resolution requesting her reinstatement.

The District Attorney is willing to accept the pay in the Sharp needle case in five years. It is still subject to objections from the defense, however.

Victor Emery, the husband of a French actress, fought a duel with and wounded M. Garnon, a journalist who had written an article attacking his actress' reputation.

The recent forgeries caused by the theft of Justice Brown will probably be discovered the next fortnight. Speaker Cannon is most prominently mentioned for the place.

It was reported that when an attempt was made to tie both two-thirds of the property holders on each side must consent, and with other restrictions, passed the Illinois House yesterday.

According to a statement made by Henry B. Lee, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Union, and other independent telegraph lines will consolidate, the Baltimore & Ohio to take half the stock and an equal control.

An alleged article said to exist in Boston on the part of the Conservative party to induce John Clarke, the Democratic contender, to quit Boston, entangle him in politics, and eventually make him the tool of that party.

The Standard (it) magazine complains that two of the jury who convicted the Dreyfus have become, that one of these were readers of newspapers, and their intelligence was not up to the standard. If this be true, it must have been because the Standard's lawyers succeeded, as is usual in such cases, in excluding jurors who read newspapers. As a rule, however, lawyers are cautious readers of newspapers, which accounts for their intelligence. If they were not unreasonable experts it only goes to show the difficulty of intelligence with regard to the methods of the clergy, and that they are thoroughly unfitted even when simple to act.

Action on the bill for the exclusion of the glue land necessitate of Illinois, which was on a third reading in the House and Senate, has been postponed again this week for reasons not explained. Extraordinary explanation of the delay is offered. The real reason would probably not bear the light. Public sentiment is certainly in favor of the bill. The action of both branches of the Assembly is positive proof on the point. Why then should they be delayed? The future action of the members touching the bills will be closely watched. It remains to be seen whether the agents of Landlord Scully of Pittsburg are more influential with the legislators of Illinois than the people who elect them.

The money market was without new feature, rates in Chicago being five at 6 per cent. Local investment securities were more active. New York exchange sold at 40 to 50 per discount. Bank of Montreal was 256.

The New York stock market reacted slightly. The Chicago grain markets were mixed yesterday, though wheat turned firmer with news of an active export movement. It was reported that 1,000,000 bushels of Danish has been contracted for to go to the Continent of Europe via Canadian ports. Provisions were strong but quiet. As compared with Wednesday last pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meat 7½ cents higher, wheat and corn ½ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, and flaxseed strong.

COUNTY OR TOWN ASSESSORS.

Each branch of the General Assembly is busily progressing to the consideration of county government bills, and may get to the end of the chapter in time to reach a vote. Numerous amendments have been adopted already, but none of any radical character. The cardinal point of antagonism has come up in both bodies, and neither wants a concession to the other. We refer to the township assessor. The House insists upon having one for the entire county. The Senate is equally determined to retain the town assessor system as far as it now obtains. The Chairman of the House committee was overwhelmingly sustained in the position that county assessing is the vital feature of the bill reported from his committee, and the House is now strongly sympathetic with its town Assessor Committee. The deadlock affords of no compromise. From the nature of the case one system or the other must prevail in its entirety.

The argument for the county system is that each Town Assessor is specially anxious to please his own immediate constituency, and in order to do so must vote over more than the average valuations in the town are not high—or than those in other towns of the county. It is urged that if the Assessor had the whole county for his constituency the temptation would be removed and he would be urged by considerations of political expediency to maintain the assessments to one town as high as those to any or all others, and thus equal assessments would be secured. This, in brief, is the argument put forth in advocacy of the county system. It sacrifices a change of base for an electric reform. The temptation to undervaluation is a constant quantity under both systems. To illustrate, take Cook County. Now each of our thirty-one towns is looking out sharply for itself and placing a low head; but under the change proposed and they would naturally cast their lances against their neighbors and not each other. The temptation to get the entire county down to the lowest notch as compared with the rest of the State. If an Assessor fails it isn't so utilitarian that the specific gravity of a town, how will it be when the pressure comes from the weight of an entire county?

This is not an abstract or theoretical question. Illinois has dual both systems of assessment. Some of the counties in the State are not under township organization, and in all such cases have to be a County Assessor. Will Judge Gaynor or any other advocate of the county system claim that the valuations in the class of counties average any higher than those in counties under township organization? Do such claims has been made, so far as we have observed, and none is to be anticipated.

In Cook County it would be almost impossible for one man, no matter how many deputies he might have, to make an intelligent assessment of all the property of a million people, real and personal, especially within the brief time contemplated by the pending bills or provided under the existing law. No matter what statutory changes may be made in our present system there should be, at a low estimate, at least 60,000 distinct property valuations, real and personal, made in Cook County in connection with and preparatory to every tax levy. Reaching them all would involve a grave danger of favored assessments, however competent and trustworthy the Assessor might be.

The county for the consolidation and undervaluations which are inevitable under the present law or by the threat to giving county boards of review and the State Board of Equalization a reasonable latitude to increase the valuations reported to them. The best cure is 1 per cent. It is proposed to increase it to 20 per cent. If that was accomplished to the existing Assessor law would be applied it would go far to elevate all just cases of complaint against our present assessment system. But desirable as such a change would be it must not be brought at too high a price. The Senate should allow an amendment to secure it from the power to recall by town assessments to exercise under township organization.

NEW STOCKYARDS RESOLUTION.

Judge Cooley's letter to the Cattle Exchange of the Stockyards & Transfer Railway Company's the determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the new law faithfully and without favor. Do not take exception to Judge Cooley's interpretation of the law, for they accord perfectly with its letter and spirit, and must, as we think, prove a great public advantage and convenience when strictly applied in practice. Yielding compliance of the shorthaul rate to the general rule will be attended only by rare and altogether exceptional cases. Explaining the views taken heretofore by the commission, Judge Cooley justifies it by the peculiar exception surrounding the Livestock interests on the coast. It was thought that "an considerable amount would follow from altering the existing condition of things to remain for a brief period," and that "benefit results from a sudden change might thereby be averted," and the commission gives an opportunity for further investigation. For time and other pressing reasons granted the Southern and Pacific roads were assigning to terms and were granted other very slight inquiry. That such a policy will not be the permanent one of the commission is now very emphatically declared.

According to Judge Cooley's clear and satisfactory interpretation of the act, the commission has no general dispensing power, but is empowered to "determine and prescribe in cases" where facts have been stated upon which it may be authorized to suspend the law. It may would doubtless submit such a question to the Executive Board to say when the law shall be suspended, and when it shall not, or in other words, actually legislate for each case that arose before it. On the contrary, Congress has conferred the power (which we presume, and intend), it cannot be left to an Executive Board to say when the law shall or will the carrying would doubtless submit such a question a delegation of legislative power, and invalid. It cannot be left to an Executive Board to say when the law shall apply and when it shall not, in other words, actually legislate for each case that arose before it. On the contrary, Congress has conferred that the rate shall be general, with certain exceptions in "special cases," and the commission was charged merely with the duty of seeing that the legislative intent was carried out. While the act does not specify what shall constitute a "special case," it obviously contemplates conditions and circumstances in natural with the usual course of things or railway traffic. Such a provision, while fixing a just general rule, avoids the evils of an inelastic, rate-law legislation, but under this construction suspension of the shorthaul rate must be infrequent and carefully granted.

No fair exception can be taken to the interpretation put on the Interstate act by the commission up to this time. The views

sentiment preserve all the efficacy of the law and are in all respects reasonable and equitable. All that can be asked is that the commission shall ground as soon as possible and with all necessary energy to give to these actual enforcement.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The Board of Trade of this city is getting "all torn up" on the subject of the wheat corner. Yesterday brought out several suits, all bearing on the one point. Some people absolutely refused to trade with others whom they supposed to be acting for the corner. Others were talking of entering a protest against the putting up of margins on which to a certain limit most of the officers of which are said to be connected with corner houses. Still further, it was reported in the afternoon that a New Orleans acting as a clique broker had entered in connection with the deal, on the ground that it would not knowingly be a party to helping up a vast quantity of wheat to store in this city to be held over into another crop year. There was also a sensational "find" in another direction, the idea that there have been "wash sales" between two and Armour's hand in the deal being now supposed to exist in the face of this R. Lyne.

The development of yesterday point to the conclusion that the largest part of the trading in wheat is really concentrated operations, and that the matter spirit, if one there be, increased to holdings by several millions of bushels while successfully bamboozling the crowd, selling on the top of the market and buying near quotations near the bottom prices of the day. The drop in the value of freight on wheat from Minneapolis will greatly assist in the sending of a good many more cents billion from that city, and one could be to see to have been already counted forward at the reduced rate of transportation. Nearly half of the wheat now in sight at Duluth is reported to be under charter to go over Canadian roads to the seaboard for export in the Continent of Europe. It is presumably going to Belgium, which is also to import wheat free of duty grind and more a little bread, and all the later over the French frontier, while the French miller is taken to charged to pay the customs-house officer for material received from abroad.

The moving phase assumed by the wheat deal in Chicago is substituted in the daily reports in regard to the prospects for the growing crop in this country. The reports to this date have been colored as favorable to any former year. According to reports of "authorities" the whole country is little short of being covered by an abundant harvest, which others assure the public that the crop prospects were scarcely ever better than they are now. One side or the other must be mistaken, and badly so, or else we have very conscientious scientific tempted to mislead. Whether the one or the other is the case, the effect is the same. The people who are suffering from the results of the corner are to be misled, and badly so, as far as any

SENT FROM OVER THE SEA.

PARNELL'S DEFENSE OF HIS CONDUCT ON CRIME QUESTIONS.

Proposed Change in the Crimes Bill—A Reply to Gladstone—The Case Brought to Windsor to a Deal with the Standard of an Arrow—England and the Salmon-Fishe Dutes.

LONDON, May 10.—In the Commons this evening Sir King-Harman, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland, replying to Vivian MacDonald (Parnellite) to reference to the remarkable increase of emigration from Ireland, said it should be attributed partly to the growing want of employment in Ireland, partly to the fear entertained by the people that the new Crimes act would enable the authorities to punish persons for the participation of the last, and partly to the persecution of the poor people were forced to leave the country because of their determination to join some societies. [Parnellite cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"]

Mathews (Anti-Parnellite) asked whether the Irish Land [illegible] due to the intimidation of the Crimes Act and the desire of the Irish people to [illegible] tyranny? [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

Gosehen (Liberal) asked for some explanation as to why the Government refused to accept a proper motion for [illegible].

Johnston moved to adjourn the debate for the purpose of enabling him to criticise the resolution of Parnell.

Sir Henry Holland, Secretary for the Colonies, promised [illegible] a discussion of the matter, a full opportunity would be given to discuss it when the Irish estimates were brought up for debate. Several Parnellite supported Johnston's motion, while Smith, Conservative leader, opposed it. Carried [illegible] by 19. Johnston's motion was rejected [illegible] by 19.

Sir Charles Russell (Liberal) moved to substitute in the Crimes bill the words "conspiracy to intimidate" for the words "conspiracy to prevent intimidation." [illegible]

Anthony Gibney, Member opposed the motion.

Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion, saying it was only an illusory amendment got up to save the Government from [illegible] without a division.

Hall, Liberal, Member, regarding the [illegible] conduct as the matter of the night in Ulster.

Sir Edward Hamilton supported Healy's arguments and against the bill. Sexton, Irish Parnellite, [illegible] of Ireland, advised a course similar to that pursued by the present Government.

T. D. Sullivan opposed closure. Carried [illegible] by 19.

Earl Harrington and seventy other Liberals have decided to vote for the Irish Land [illegible] measure of the state's approval of Gladstone's Irish policy.

The committee appointed to inquire into the charges against the London Corporation [illegible] have been much overdone on petitions of all kinds, but have so far failed to produce evidence to establish a charge of corruption.

In reply to a question, Gladstone acknowledged [illegible] of Ulster. The statement will have no influence of turning dissenters to [illegible] testimony.

A despatch of English ladies today presented to the Irish [illegible] against the Crimes act, denouncing the Crimes act as [illegible] saying there is here enough, Irish, and patriots. Justin McCarthy, Sexton, and O'Connor made appropriate replies.

Gladstone accompanied his wife to a reception of the Women's Liberal Federation today. Mrs. Gladstone [illegible] to make a speech, to which [illegible] on the ground of inexperience and fear of voice.

The Irish College Scandal.

LONDON, May 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle asserts that all persons [illegible] published regarding the character of the students of the Irish College at the Lateran are untrue, and have no report, published in this morning's issue of the Chronicle, taken from authentic proofs of the contrary, [illegible] has to retract.

Replying to Gambetta.

LONDON, May 10.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a communication to the Times in regard to Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the Govern. ment's policy, quotes from speeches made by Mr. Gladstone in 1881-82, in which the present policy of the Government is justified, and concludes that no change in the action of the Tories, or in the attitude of Ireland, warrants Mr. Gladstone's change of views on the subject.

A Nationalist Meeting Dispersed.

DUBLIN, May 10.—The Nationalist outdoor meeting at Ballymoney today was dispersed by the police. The Nationalists afterward met in a hall. An orange indoor meeting was also held.

SPAIN.

The Carnotte and the Carnotte-Flanking the Soldiers.

MADRID, May 10.—The Carnotte reached evening received with great enthusiasm at Bayo-Cherbourg on Division of the Cantabria. The decree of appointment was [illegible] sent to the Council officers. The Carnotte [illegible] the Councils for their [illegible] services and for the cordial reception they had extended to him and his fleet. The Carnotte [illegible] the Minister's letter to the Carnotte, the procession [illegible] with great pomp and ceremony, [illegible] which included a squadron of lancers, [illegible] of artillery, and [illegible] of infantry. The Carnotte [illegible] received a magnificent ovation at every point. The Carnotte [illegible] Sunday, when [illegible] Sir

Bond Sale.

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COAL.

LUMBER.

FREIGHTS.

TRADE REVIEWS.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BANK CLEARINGS.

THE COURTS.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING PERMITS.

INSURANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMONG THE

SAFETY FILM

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NEW SYSTEM OF RATES ON CALIFORNIA PERISHABLE TRAFFIC.

Transcontinental Line Asked That the Entire South West Use Steam a Particular Subject for Discussion To-day—The Selection of Passenger Rates—Packing-House Products and Commodity Rates to Council Bluffs—Shipping Between the Atlantic and Mississippi.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association and the New York lines meeting in Cincinnati to-day will have a busy session. The subjects of the fourth time and the report of the transcontinental roads committee relative to rates to Council Bluffs, Chicago, Missouri River, and Colorado common points will be discussed, and it is expected that they will be disposed of. The question of the differential rates between the Pacific Coast points and intermediate points on all roads will be brought before the Pacific Coast Association of the lines and from Chicago per the Transcontinental agreement. The question of the proportion of the Eastern rate to be paid by the lines west of the Missouri River will be considered, and it is expected that the matter will be settled. There is every prospect of the meeting of this year's meeting of the Central Traffic Association being the most important ever held. The question of the proportion of the Eastern rate to be paid by the lines west of the Missouri River will be considered, and it is expected that the matter will be settled. There is every prospect of the meeting of this year's meeting of the Central Traffic Association being the most important ever held.

Chairman Midgley has announced that the Central Traffic Association will meet in Chicago on June 1 to consider the question of the proportion of the Eastern rate to be paid by the lines west of the Missouri River. It is understood that Chairman Midgley has a compromise to make between the Western roads, but it is doubtful whether the Eastern lines will accede from their position.

It is not known whether the new through rate to be fixed by a board from Eastern Committee has suspended the long-and-short haul clause in their favor. The order of Judge Cooley to Traffic Manager Caster of the Commission, a Commissioner has been the occasion for much to the Commission has power to do so. Chairman Midgley has authority to arrange a temporary suspension of the long and short haul clause for all traffic of certain kinds, and it is expected that he will do so in the case of the Eastern lines. [Associated Press.]

Passenger Rates Should Be Reduced.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad proposes to make a cut of two cents per hundred pounds on all merchandise moving to Chicago. The competition to which the cuts in rates from Chicago to the Missouri River points is due is the direct result of the reduction of rates from Chicago to Missouri River points. The cut in rates from Chicago to Missouri River points is due to the fact that the Missouri River points are in direct competition with the Chicago lines. The cut in rates from Chicago to Missouri River points is due to the fact that the Missouri River points are in direct competition with the Chicago lines.

Packing-House Products and Commodity Rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Authority has been given to the heads of the Western and Northwestern Railway Freight Bureau to Chairman Faithorn to apply the local rate on packing-house products and commodities to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Passenger Rates Between Old Rivers Not Maintained.

Commissioner Midgley states between the Ohio and Wabash an agreement of adjoining railroads, which, if not specially enforced, is likely to lead to serious complications. The Ohio seems to have made the therefore free to this city and selling Transit tickets to Louisville at a rate of $5 for the round trip. This has been the privilege of the Ohio River roads for many years, and the Louisville & Nashville has been the principal beneficiary of this arrangement. The Louisville & Nashville has been the principal beneficiary of this arrangement. The Louisville & Nashville has been the principal beneficiary of this arrangement.

Mr. Faithorn of Fulton has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Faithorn has been connected with the Chicago & Alton for many years, and has been a faithful and efficient employee. He has been promoted to the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Faithorn has been connected with the Chicago & Alton for many years, and has been a faithful and efficient employee. He has been promoted to the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at Chicago.

Rate of the Grand Chute.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—[Special.]—The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has made an order this afternoon to enter of the north. There is no hidden secret in the Pittsburgh Committee approved by the confirmation of the road and then being closer upon it. [illegible] Reynolds, J. E. Kennedy, and Mr. [illegible] Committee, and the Pittsburgh Committee, and Mr. [illegible] Committee, and the Pittsburgh Committee, and Mr. [illegible] Committee, and the Pittsburgh Committee

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL.

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Any one may send any matter suitable for this column. Letters should be kept within 200 words.]

Greetings to Chicago.

Chicago, May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In today's issue of The Tribune appears a protest which I must ask you to have given, in a column of it. George's position on the tariff question was reasonably consistent and entitled to our respect. Then came the report of American Exchange Bank economic statistics and settled it out long. Then, a little farther along: "There would be little or no more of unemployed workingmen to force up wages and reduce profits, to the European standard, if their competition kept the rate of wages to that standard." We have been accustomed to look for and discover the rate of wages in the country. We have been accustomed to look for and discover the rate of wages in the country. We have been accustomed to look for and discover the rate of wages in the country.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCURSIONS.

MUSICAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.